

To: Michael Richardson[mjrichardson@blm.gov]
Cc: Christopher McAlear[cmcalear@blm.gov]; Beverly Winston[bwinston@blm.gov]; Nikki Moore[nmoore@blm.gov]; Mali, Peter[pmali@blm.gov]
From: Butts, Sally
Sent: 2017-02-14T17:56:36-05:00
Importance: Normal
Subject: Briefing papers on Bears Ears and Gold Butte National Monuments
Received: 2017-02-14T17:57:10-05:00
Bears Ears National Monument Briefing Paper_2_14_2017.docx
Gold Butte National Monument Briefing Paper_2_14_2017.docx
2016bearsears.prc .rel .pdf
2016goldbutte.prc .rel .pdf
Checklist for New Monuments_October 2016.docx

Michael and Bev,

Please see the attached briefing papers on the Bears Ears and Gold Butte National Monuments, along with the presidential proclamations for each, and a checklist of tasks for new monuments.

Please let me know if you have edits or need additional information.

Thanks, Sally

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Sally R. Butts, J.D., Acting Division Chief
National Conservation Lands
Bureau of Land Management
20 M St. SE, Washington, DC 20003
Office 202-912-7170; Cell 202-695-5889; Fax 202-245-0050; sbutts@blm.gov

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

December 28, 2016

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE GOLD BUTTE NATIONAL MONUMENT

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BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

In southeast Nevada lies a landscape of contrast and transition, where dramatically chiseled red sandstone, twisting canyons, and tree-clad mountains punctuate flat stretches of the Mojave Desert. This remote and rugged desert landscape is known as Gold Butte.

The Gold Butte area contains an extraordinary variety of diverse and irreplaceable scientific, historic, and prehistoric resources, including vital plant and wildlife habitat, significant geological formations, rare fossils, important sites from the history of Native Americans, and remnants of our Western mining and ranching heritage. The landscape reveals a story of thousands of years of human interaction with this harsh environment and provides a rare glimpse into the lives of Nevada's first inhabitants, the rich and varied indigenous cultures that followed, and the eventual arrival of Euro-American settlers. Canyons and intricate rock formations are a stunning backdrop to the area's famously beautiful rock art, and the desert provides critical habitat for the threatened Mojave desert tortoise.

Gold Butte's dynamic environment has provided food and shelter to humans for at least 12,000 years. Remnants of massive agave roasting pits, charred remains of goosefoot and pinyon pine nuts, bone fragments, and projectile points used to hunt big horn sheep and smaller game serve as evidence of the remarkable abilities of indigenous communities to eke out sustenance from this unforgiving landscape. Visitors to Gold Butte can still see ancient rock shelters and hearth remnants concealed in the area's dramatic Aztec Sandstone formations. This brightly hued sandstone is the canvas for the area's spectacular array of rock art, depicting human figures, animals, and swirling abstract designs at locations like the famed Falling Man petroglyph site and Kohta Circus. Pottery sherds and other archaeological artifacts scattered throughout the landscape reveal the area's role as a corridor for the interregional trade of pottery, salt, and rare minerals. These world-renowned archaeological sites and objects are helping scientists to better understand interactions between ancient cultural groups.

By the time Spanish explorers arrived in the region in the late eighteenth century, the Gold Butte area was home to the Southern Paiute people, who to this day, retain a spiritual and cultural connection with the land and use it for traditional

purposes such as ceremonies and plant harvesting. Hunters and settlers of European descent followed the explorers, and, by 1865, Mormon pioneers had built settlements in the region.

These newcomers grazed livestock and explored Gold Butte's unique geology in pursuit of mining riches. Their activities left behind historic sites and objects that tell the story of the American West, including the Gold Butte townsite, a mining boomtown established in the early 1900s, but mostly abandoned by 1910. Several building foundations and arrastas -- large flat rocks used for crushing ore -- remain at the townsite today. Settlers built corrals out of wood or stone, some of which are still standing in the Gold Butte area, including one near the Gold Butte townsite and one at Horse Springs, along the Gold Butte Scenic Byway. In the 1930s, the Civilian Conservation Corps was put to work in the area, leaving behind a variety of historic features including a dam and remnants of a camp in the Whitney Pockets area, in the northeastern region of Gold Butte.

The Gold Butte landscape that visitors experience today is the product of millions of years of heat and pressure as well as the eroding forces of water and wind that molded this vast and surreal desert terrain. Rising up from the Virgin River to an elevation of almost 8,000 feet, the Virgin Mountains delineate the area's northeast corner and provide a stunning backdrop for the rugged gray and red desert of the lower elevations. Faulted carbonate and silicate rock form the ridges and peaks of this range, which are regularly snow-covered in winter and spring, while the southern region of Gold Butte is laced with a series of wide granitic ridges and narrow canyons. These broad landscape features are dotted with fantastical geologic formations, including vividly hued Aztec Sandstone twisted into otherworldly shapes by wind and water, as well as pale, desolate granitic domes. An actively-expanding 1,200 square-meter sinkhole known as the Devil's Throat has been the subject of multiple scientific studies that have enhanced our understanding of sinkhole formation.

The Gold Butte landscape is a mosaic of braided and shallow washes that flow into the Virgin River to the north and directly into Lake Mead on the south and west. Several natural springs provide important water sources for the plants and animals living here. The arid eastern Mojave Desert landscape that dominates the area is characterized by the creosote bush and white bursage vegetative community that covers large, open expanses scattered with low shrubs. Blackbrush scrub, a slow-growing species that can live up to 400 years, is abundant in middle elevations. Both creosote-bursage and blackbrush scrub vegetation communities can take decades or even centuries to recover from disturbances due to the long-lived nature of the plant species in these vegetative communities and the area's low rainfall. These vegetation communities are impacted by human uses, invasive species, wildfires, and changing climates. Gypsum deposits are a distinctive aspect of the Mojave Desert ecosystem and result in soil that contains physical and chemical properties that stress many plants, but also support endemic and rare species. For example, the sticky ringstem, Las Vegas buckwheat, and Las Vegas bearpoppy are unique plants that rely on gypsum soil; the populations in Gold Butte are some of only a handful of isolated populations of these species left in the

world. Other rare plants in Gold Butte include the threecorner milkvetch and sticky wild buckwheat, which are sand-dependent species, as well as the Rosy two-tone beardtongue and the Mokiak milkvetch. Scattered stands of Joshua trees, an emblem of the Mojave Desert, dot the landscape along with Mojave yucca, cacti species, and chaparral species, among others.

The often snowcapped peaks of the Virgin Mountains in the northeastern corner of Gold Butte stand in stark contrast to the desolate desert landscapes found elsewhere in the area. Due to their elevation of almost 8,000 feet, these mountains exhibit a transition between ecosystems in the southwest. At the highest points of the Virgin Mountains, visitors can hike through Ponderosa pine and white fir forests, and visit the southernmost stand of Douglas fir in Nevada. In this area, visitors are also treated to a rare sight: the Silver State's only stand of the Arizona cypress. The lower to middle elevations of the area are home to stands of pinyon pine, Utah juniper, sagebrush, and acacia woodlands, along with occasional mesquite stands. By adding structural complexity to a shrub-dominated landscape, these woodlands provide important breeding, foraging, and resting places for a variety of creatures, including birds and insects, and support a number of plant species.

Gold Butte also provides habitat for a number of wildlife species. It has been designated as critical habitat for the Mojave desert tortoise, which is listed as threatened under the Endangered Species Act. These slow-footed symbols of the American Southwest rely on the creosote-bursage ecosystem that is widespread here. A generally reclusive reptile, the Mojave desert tortoise uses the protective cover of underground burrows to escape extreme desert conditions and as shelter from predators.

Other amphibians and reptiles also make their homes in Gold Butte. For example, once considered extinct and now a candidate species for listing under the Endangered Species Act, the relict leopard frog has been released into spring sites in the area in a collaborative effort by local, State, and Federal entities to help revive this still very small population. The banded Gila monster, the only venomous lizard in the United States, has also been recorded in Gold Butte. Many other reptile species -- including the banded gecko, California kingsnake, desert iguana, desert night lizard, glossy snake, Great Basin collared lizard, Mojave green rattlesnake, sidewinder, Sonoran lyre snake, southern desert horned lizard, speckled rattlesnake, western leaf-nosed snake, western long-nosed snake, and western red-tailed skink -- also have populations or potential habitats in the area.

The Gold Butte area serves as an effective corridor between Lake Mead and the Virgin Mountains for large mammals, including desert bighorn sheep and mountain lions. Smaller mammals in Gold Butte include white-tailed antelope squirrel, desert kangaroo rat, and the desert pocket mouse. Several species of bat, including the Pallid bat, Allen's big-eared bat, western pipistrelle bat, and the Brazilian free-tailed bat, are also found here, as well as the northern Mojave blue butterfly.

Bald and golden eagles, red-tailed and Cooper's hawks, peregrine falcons, and white-throated swifts soar above

Gold Butte. Closer to the ground, one can spot a variety of birds, including the western burrowing owl, common poorwill, Costa's hummingbird, pinyon jay, Bendire's thrasher, Virginia's warbler, Lucy's warbler, black-chinned sparrow, and gray vireo. Migratory birds, including the Calliope hummingbird, gray flycatcher, sage sparrow, lesser nighthawk, ash-throated flycatcher, and the Brewer's sparrow, also make stop-overs in the area. These birds, and a variety of other avian species, use the diversity of habitats in the area to meet many of their seasonal, migratory, or year-round life cycle needs.

In addition to providing homes to modern species of plants and wildlife, the area shows great potential for continued paleontological research, with resources such as recently discovered dinosaur tracks dating back to the Jurassic Period. These fossil trackways were found in Gold Butte's distinctive Aztec Sandstone and also include prints from squirrel-sized reptilian ancestors of mammals.

The protection of the Gold Butte area will preserve its cultural, prehistoric, and historic legacy and maintain its diverse array of natural and scientific resources, ensuring that the historic and scientific values of this area, and its many objects of historic and of scientific interest, remain for the benefit of all Americans.

WHEREAS, section 320301 of title 54, United States Code (known as the "Antiquities Act"), authorizes the President, in his discretion, to declare by public proclamation historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest that are situated upon the lands owned or controlled by the Federal Government to be national monuments, and to reserve as a part thereof parcels of land, the limits of which in all cases shall be confined to the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected;

WHEREAS, it is in the public interest to preserve the objects of scientific and historic interest on the Gold Butte lands;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, BARACK OBAMA, President of the United States of America, by the authority vested in me by section 320301 of title 54, United States Code, hereby proclaim the objects identified above that are situated upon lands and interests in lands owned or controlled by the Federal Government to be the Gold Butte National Monument (monument) and, for the purpose of protecting those objects, reserve as part thereof all lands and interests in lands owned or controlled by the Federal Government within the boundaries described on the accompanying map, which is attached to and forms a part of this proclamation. These reserved Federal lands and interests in lands encompass approximately 296,937 acres. The boundaries described on the accompanying map are confined to the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected.

All Federal lands and interests in lands within the boundaries of the monument are hereby appropriated and withdrawn from all forms of entry, location, selection, sale, or other disposition under the public land laws, from location, entry,

and patent under the mining laws, and from disposition under all laws relating to mineral and geothermal leasing.

The establishment of the monument is subject to valid existing rights, including valid existing water rights. If the Federal Government subsequently acquires any lands or interests in lands not owned or controlled by the Federal Government within the boundaries described on the accompanying map, such lands and interests in lands shall be reserved as a part of the monument, and objects identified above that are situated upon those lands and interests in lands shall be part of the monument, upon acquisition of ownership or control by the Federal Government.

The Secretary of the Interior (Secretary) shall manage the monument pursuant to applicable legal authorities, which may include the provisions of section 603 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (43 U.S.C. 1782) governing the management of wilderness study areas, to protect the objects identified above. Of the approximately 296,937 acres of Federal lands and interests in lands reserved by this proclamation, approximately 285,158 acres are currently managed by the Secretary through the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and approximately 11,779 are currently managed by the Secretary through the Bureau of Reclamation (BOR). After issuance of this proclamation, the Secretary shall, consistent with applicable legal authorities, transfer administrative jurisdiction of the BOR lands within the boundaries of the monument to the BLM. The Secretary, through the BLM, shall manage lands within the monument that are subject to the administrative jurisdiction of the BLM as a unit of the National Landscape Conservation System.

For purposes of protecting and restoring the objects identified above, the Secretary, through the BLM, shall prepare and maintain a management plan for the monument and shall provide for maximum public involvement in the development of that plan including, but not limited to, consultation with State, tribal, and local governments.

The Secretary shall establish an advisory committee under the Federal Advisory Committee Act, 5 U.S.C. App., to provide information and advice regarding development of the land use plan and management of the monument.

Except for emergency or authorized administrative purposes, motorized vehicle use in the monument shall be permitted only on roads designated as open to such use as of the date of this proclamation, unless the Secretary decides to reroute roads for public safety purposes or to enhance protection of the objects identified above. Non-motorized mechanized vehicle use shall be permitted only on roads and trails, consistent with the care and management of the objects identified above.

Consistent with the care and management of the objects identified above, nothing in this proclamation shall be construed to preclude the renewal or assignment of, or interfere with the operation, maintenance, replacement, modification, or upgrade within the physical authorization boundary of existing flood control, pipeline, and telecommunications facilities, or other water infrastructure, including wildlife water catchments or water district facilities, that are located within the

monument. Except as necessary for the care and management of the objects identified above, no new rights-of-way shall be authorized within the monument.

Nothing in this proclamation shall be deemed to enlarge or diminish the rights or jurisdiction of any Indian tribe. The Secretary shall, to the maximum extent permitted by law and in consultation with Indian tribes, ensure the protection of Indian sacred sites and traditional cultural properties in the monument and provide for access by members of Indian tribes for traditional cultural and customary uses, consistent with the American Indian Religious Freedom Act (42 U.S.C. 1996) and Executive Order 13007 of May 24, 1996 (Indian Sacred Sites).

Livestock grazing has not been permitted in the monument area since 1998 and the Secretary shall not issue any new grazing permits or leases on lands within the monument.

Nothing in this proclamation shall be deemed to enlarge or diminish the jurisdiction of the State of Nevada, including its jurisdiction and authority with respect to fish and wildlife management, including hunting and fishing.

Nothing in this proclamation shall be construed to preclude the traditional tribal collection of seeds, natural materials, salt, or materials for stone tools in the monument for personal noncommercial use consistent with the care and management of the objects identified above.

Nothing in this proclamation shall preclude low-level overflights of military aircraft, the designation of new units of special use airspace, or the use or establishment of military flight training routes over the lands reserved by this proclamation consistent with the care and management of the objects identified above. Nothing in this proclamation shall preclude air or ground access to existing or new electronic tracking communications sites associated with the special use airspace and military training routes, consistent with the care and management of such objects.

Nothing in this proclamation shall be deemed to revoke any existing withdrawal, reservation, or appropriation; however, the monument shall be the dominant reservation.

Warning is hereby given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, destroy, or remove any feature of the monument and not to locate or settle upon any of the lands thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-eighth day of December, in the year of our Lord two thousand sixteen, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and forty-first.

BARACK OBAMA

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

December 28, 2016

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE BEARS EARS NATIONAL MONUMENT

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BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Rising from the center of the southeastern Utah landscape and visible from every direction are twin buttes so distinctive that in each of the native languages of the region their name is the same: Hoon'Naqvut, Shash Jáa, Kwiyangatu Nukavachi, Ansh An Lashokdiwe, or "Bears Ears." For hundreds of generations, native peoples lived in the surrounding deep sandstone canyons, desert mesas, and meadow mountaintops, which constitute one of the densest and most significant cultural landscapes in the United States. Abundant rock art, ancient cliff dwellings, ceremonial sites, and countless other artifacts provide an extraordinary archaeological and cultural record that is important to us all, but most notably the land is profoundly sacred to many Native American tribes, including the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe, Navajo Nation, Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah Ouray, Hopi Nation, and Zuni Tribe.

The area's human history is as vibrant and diverse as the ruggedly beautiful landscape. From the earliest occupation, native peoples left traces of their presence. Clovis people hunted among the cliffs and canyons of Cedar Mesa as early as 13,000 years ago, leaving behind tools and projectile points in places like the Lime Ridge Clovis Site, one of the oldest known archaeological sites in Utah. Archaeologists believe that these early people hunted mammoths, ground sloths, and other now-extinct megafauna, a narrative echoed by native creation stories. Hunters and gatherers continued to live in this region in the Archaic Period, with sites dating as far back as 8,500 years ago.

Ancestral Puebloans followed, beginning to occupy the area at least 2,500 years ago, leaving behind items from their daily life such as baskets, pottery, and weapons. These early farmers of Basketmaker II, and III and builders of Pueblo I, II and III left their marks on the land. The remains of single family dwellings, granaries, kivas, towers, and large villages and roads linking them together reveal a complex cultural history. "Moki steps," hand and toe holds carved into steep canyon walls by the Ancestral Puebloans, illustrate the early people's ingenuity and perseverance and are still used today to access dwellings along cliff walls. Other, distinct cultures have thrived here as well -- the Fremont People, Numic- and Athabaskan-speaking hunter-gatherers, and Utes and Navajos. Resources such as the Doll House Ruin in Dark Canyon Wilderness Area and the Moon House Ruin on Cedar Mesa allow visitors to

marvel at artistry and architecture that have withstood thousands of seasons in this harsh climate.

The landscape is a milieu of the accessible and observable together with the inaccessible and hidden. The area's petroglyphs and pictographs capture the imagination with images dating back at least 5,000 years and spanning a range of styles and traditions. From life-size ghostlike figures that defy categorization, to the more literal depictions of bighorn sheep, birds, and lizards, these drawings enable us to feel the humanity of these ancient artists. The Indian Creek area contains spectacular rock art, including hundreds of petroglyphs at Newspaper Rock. Visitors to Bears Ears can also discover more recent rock art left by the Ute, Navajo, and Paiute peoples. It is also the less visible sites, however -- those that supported the food gathering, subsistence and ceremony of daily life -- that tell the story of the people who lived here. Historic remnants of Native American sheep-herding and farming are scattered throughout the area, and pottery and Navajo hogans record the lifeways of native peoples in the 19th and 20th centuries.

For thousands of years, humans have occupied and stewarded this land. With respect to most of these people, their contribution to the historical record is unknown, but some have played a more public role. Famed Navajo headman K'aayélii was born around 1800 near the twin Bears Ears buttes. His band used the area's remote canyons to elude capture by the U.S. Army and avoid the fate that befell many other Navajo bands: surrender, the Long Walk, and forced relocation to Bosque Redondo. Another renowned 19th century Navajo leader, "Hastiin Ch'ihaajin" Manuelito, was also born near the Bears Ears.

The area's cultural importance to Native American tribes continues to this day. As they have for generations, these tribes and their members come here for ceremonies and to visit sacred sites. Throughout the region, many landscape features, such as Comb Ridge, the San Juan River, and Cedar Mesa, are closely tied to native stories of creation, danger, protection, and healing. The towering spires in the Valley of the Gods are sacred to the Navajo, representing ancient Navajo warriors frozen in stone. Traditions of hunting, fishing, gathering, and wood cutting are still practiced by tribal members, as is collection of medicinal and ceremonial plants, edible herbs, and materials for crafting items like baskets and footwear. The traditional ecological knowledge amassed by the Native Americans whose ancestors inhabited this region, passed down from generation to generation, offers critical insight into the historic and scientific significance of the area. Such knowledge is, itself, a resource to be protected and used in understanding and managing this landscape sustainably for generations to come.

Euro-Americans first explored the Bears Ears area during the 18th century, and Mormon settlers followed in the late 19th century. The San Juan Mission expedition traversed this rugged country in 1880 on their journey to establish a new settlement in what is now Bluff, Utah. To ease the passage of wagons over the slick rock slopes and through the canyonlands, the settlers smoothed sections of the rock surface and constructed dugways and other features still visible along their

route, known as the Hole-in-the-Rock Trail. Cabins, corrals, trails, and carved inscriptions in the rock reveal the lives of ranchers, prospectors, and early archaeologists. Cattle rustlers and other outlaws created a convoluted trail network known as the Outlaw Trail, said to be used by Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid. These outlaws took advantage of the area's network of canyons, including the aptly-named Hideout Canyon, to avoid detection.

The area's stunning geology, from sharp pinnacles to broad mesas, labyrinthine canyons to solitary hoodoos, and verdant hanging gardens to bare stone arches and natural bridges, provides vital insights to geologists. In the east, the Abajo Mountains tower, reaching elevations of more than 11,000 feet. A long geologic history is documented in the colorful rock layers visible in the area's canyons.

For long periods over 300 million years ago, these lands were inundated by tropical seas and hosted thriving coral reefs. These seas infused the area's black rock shale with salts as they receded. Later, the lands were bucked upwards multiple times by the Monument Upwarp, and near-volcanoes punched up through the rock, leaving their marks on the landscape without reaching the surface. In the sandstone of Cedar Mesa, fossil evidence has revealed large, mammal-like reptiles that burrowed into the sand to survive the blistering heat of the end of the Permian Period, when the region was dominated by a seaside desert. Later, in the Late Triassic Period more than 200 million years ago, seasonal monsoons flooded an ancient river system that fed a vast desert here.

The paleontological resources in the Bears Ears area are among the richest and most significant in the United States, and protection of this area will provide important opportunities for further archaeological and paleontological study. Many sites, such as Arch Canyon, are teeming with fossils, and research conducted in the Bears Ears area is revealing new insights into the transition of vertebrate life from reptiles to mammals and from sea to land. Numerous ray-finned fish fossils from the Permian Period have been discovered, along with other late Paleozoic Era fossils, including giant amphibians, synapsid reptiles, and important plant fossils. Fossilized traces of marine and aquatic creatures such as clams, crayfish, fish, and aquatic reptiles have been found in Indian Creek's Chinle Formation, dating to the Triassic Period, and phytosaur and dinosaur fossils from the same period have been found along Comb Ridge. Paleontologists have identified new species of plant-eating crocodile-like reptiles and mass graves of lumbering sauropods, along with metoposaurus, crocodiles, and other dinosaur fossils. Fossilized trackways of early tetrapods can be seen in the Valley of the Gods and in Indian Creek, where paleontologists have also discovered exceptional examples of fossilized ferns, horsetails, and cycads. The Chinle Formation and the Wingate, Kayenta, and Navajo Formations above it provide one of the best continuous rock records of the Triassic-Jurassic transition in the world, crucial to understanding how dinosaurs dominated terrestrial ecosystems and how our mammalian ancestors evolved. In Pleistocene Epoch sediments, scientists have found traces of mammoths, short-faced bears, ground sloths, primates, and camels.

From earth to sky, the region is unsurpassed in wonders. The star-filled nights and natural quiet of the Bears Ears area transport visitors to an earlier eon. Against an absolutely black night sky, our galaxy and others more distant leap into view. As one of the most intact and least roaded areas in the contiguous United States, Bears Ears has that rare and arresting quality of deafening silence.

Communities have depended on the resources of the region for hundreds of generations. Understanding the important role of the green highlands in providing habitat for subsistence plants and animals, as well as capturing and filtering water from passing storms, the Navajo refer to such places as "Nahodishgish," or places to be left alone. Local communities seeking to protect the mountains for their watershed values have long recognized the importance of the Bears Ears' headwaters. Wildfires, both natural and human-set, have shaped and maintained forests and grasslands of this area for millennia. Ranchers have relied on the forests and grasslands of the region for ages, and hunters come from across the globe for a chance at a bull elk or other big game. Today, ecological restoration through the careful use of wildfire and management of grazing and timber is working to restore and maintain the health of these vital watersheds and grasslands.

The diversity of the soils and microenvironments in the Bears Ears area provide habitat for a wide variety of vegetation. The highest elevations, in the Elk Ridge area of the Manti-La Sal National Forest, contain pockets of ancient Engelmann spruce, ponderosa pine, aspen, and subalpine fir. Mesa tops include pinyon-juniper woodlands along with big sagebrush, low sage, blackbrush, rabbitbrush, bitterbrush, four-wing saltbush, shadscale, winterfat, Utah serviceberry, western chokecherry, hackberry, barberry, cliff rose, and greasewood. Canyons contain diverse vegetation ranging from yucca and cacti such as prickly pear, claret cup, and Whipple's fishhook to mountain mahogany, ponderosa pine, alder, sagebrush, birch, dogwood, and Gambel's oak, along with occasional stands of aspen. Grasses and herbaceous species such as bluegrass, bluestem, giant ryegrass, ricegrass, needle and thread, yarrow, common mallow, balsamroot, low larkspur, horsetail, and peppergrass also grow here, as well as pinnate spring parsley, Navajo penstemon, Canyonlands lomatium, and the Abajo daisy.

Tucked into winding canyons are vibrant riparian communities characterized by Fremont cottonwood, western sandbar willow, yellow willow, and box elder. Numerous seeps provide year-round water and support delicate hanging gardens, moisture-loving plants, and relict species such as Douglas fir. A few populations of the rare Kachina daisy, endemic to the Colorado Plateau, hide in shaded seeps and alcoves of the area's canyons. A genetically distinct population of Kachina daisy was also found on Elk Ridge. The alcove columbine and cave primrose, also regionally endemic, grow in seeps and hanging gardens in the Bears Ears landscape. Wildflowers such as beardtongue, evening primrose, aster, Indian paintbrush, yellow and purple beeflower, straight bladderpod, Durango tumble mustard, scarlet gilia, globe mallow, sand verbena, sego lily, cliffrose, sacred datura, monkey flower, sunflower, prince's plume, hedgehog cactus, and columbine, bring bursts of color to the landscape.

The diverse vegetation and topography of the Bears Ears area, in turn, support a variety of wildlife species. Mule deer and elk range on the mesas and near canyon heads, which provide crucial habitat for both species. The Cedar Mesa landscape is home to bighorn sheep which were once abundant but still live in Indian Creek, and in the canyons north of the San Juan River. Small mammals such as desert cottontail, black-tailed jackrabbit, prairie dog, Botta's pocket gopher, white-tailed antelope squirrel, Colorado chipmunk, canyon mouse, deer mouse, pinyon mouse, and desert woodrat, as well as Utah's only population of Abert's tassel-eared squirrels, find shelter and sustenance in the landscape's canyons and uplands. Rare shrews, including a variant of Merriam's shrew and the dwarf shrew can be found in this area.

Carnivores, including badger, coyote, striped skunk, ringtail, gray fox, bobcat, and the occasional mountain lion, all hunt here, while porcupines use their sharp quills and climbing abilities to escape these predators. Oral histories from the Ute describe the historic presence of bison, antelope, and abundant bighorn sheep, which are also depicted in ancient rock art. Black bear pass through the area but are rarely seen, though they are common in the oral histories and legends of this region, including those of the Navajo.

Consistent sources of water in a dry landscape draw diverse wildlife species to the area's riparian habitats, including an array of amphibian species such as tiger salamander, red-spotted toad, Woodhouse's toad, canyon tree frog, Great Basin spadefoot, and northern leopard frog. Even the most sharp-eyed visitors probably will not catch a glimpse of the secretive Utah night lizard. Other reptiles in the area include the sagebrush lizard, eastern fence lizard, tree lizard, side-blotched lizard, plateau striped whiptail, western rattlesnake, night snake, striped whipsnake, and gopher snake.

Raptors such as the golden eagle, peregrine falcon, bald eagle, northern harrier, northern goshawk, red-tailed hawk, ferruginous hawk, American kestrel, flammulated owl, and great horned owl hunt their prey on the mesa tops with deadly speed and accuracy. The largest contiguous critical habitat for the threatened Mexican spotted owl is on the Manti-La Sal National Forest. Other bird species found in the area include Merriam's turkey, Williamson's sapsucker, common nighthawk, white-throated swift, ash-throated flycatcher, violet-green swallow, cliff swallow, mourning dove, pinyon jay, sagebrush sparrow, canyon towhee, rock wren, sage thrasher, and the endangered southwestern willow flycatcher.

As the skies darken in the evenings, visitors may catch a glimpse of some the area's at least 15 species of bats, including the big free-tailed bat, pallid bat, Townsend's big-eared bat, spotted bat, and silver-haired bat. Tinajas, rock depressions filled with rainwater, provide habitat for many specialized aquatic species, including pothole beetles and freshwater shrimp. *Eucosma navajoensis*, an endemic moth that has only been described near Valley of the Gods, is unique to this area.

Protection of the Bears Ears area will preserve its cultural, prehistoric, and historic legacy and maintain its

diverse array of natural and scientific resources, ensuring that the prehistoric, historic, and scientific values of this area remain for the benefit of all Americans. The Bears Ears area has been proposed for protection by members of Congress, Secretaries of the Interior, State and tribal leaders, and local conservationists for at least 80 years. The area contains numerous objects of historic and of scientific interest, and it provides world class outdoor recreation opportunities, including rock climbing, hunting, hiking, backpacking, canyoneering, whitewater rafting, mountain biking, and horseback riding. Because visitors travel from near and far, these lands support a growing travel and tourism sector that is a source of economic opportunity for the region.

WHEREAS, section 320301 of title 54, United States Code (known as the "Antiquities Act"), authorizes the President, in his discretion, to declare by public proclamation historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest that are situated upon the lands owned or controlled by the Federal Government to be national monuments, and to reserve as a part thereof parcels of land, the limits of which shall be confined to the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected;

WHEREAS, it is in the public interest to preserve the objects of scientific and historic interest on the Bears Ears lands;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, BARACK OBAMA, President of the United States of America, by the authority vested in me by section 320301 of title 54, United States Code, hereby proclaim the objects identified above that are situated upon lands and interests in lands owned or controlled by the Federal Government to be the Bears Ears National Monument (monument) and, for the purpose of protecting those objects, reserve as part thereof all lands and interests in lands owned or controlled by the Federal Government within the boundaries described on the accompanying map, which is attached to and forms a part of this proclamation. These reserved Federal lands and interests in lands encompass approximately 1.35 million acres. The boundaries described on the accompanying map are confined to the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected.

All Federal lands and interests in lands within the boundaries of the monument are hereby appropriated and withdrawn from all forms of entry, location, selection, sale, or other disposition under the public land laws or laws applicable to the U.S. Forest Service, from location, entry, and patent under the mining laws, and from disposition under all laws relating to mineral and geothermal leasing, other than by exchange that furthers the protective purposes of the monument.

The establishment of the monument is subject to valid existing rights, including valid existing water rights. If the Federal Government acquires ownership or control of any lands or interests in lands that it did not previously own or control within the boundaries described on the accompanying map, such lands and interests in lands shall be reserved as a part of the monument, and objects identified above that are situated upon

those lands and interests in lands shall be part of the monument, upon acquisition of ownership or control by the Federal Government.

The Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior (Secretaries) shall manage the monument through the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), pursuant to their respective applicable legal authorities, to implement the purposes of this proclamation. The USFS shall manage that portion of the monument within the boundaries of the National Forest System (NFS), and the BLM shall manage the remainder of the monument. The lands administered by the USFS shall be managed as part of the Manti-La Sal National Forest. The lands administered by the BLM shall be managed as a unit of the National Landscape Conservation System, pursuant to applicable legal authorities.

For purposes of protecting and restoring the objects identified above, the Secretaries shall jointly prepare a management plan for the monument and shall promulgate such regulations for its management as they deem appropriate. The Secretaries, through the USFS and the BLM, shall consult with other Federal land management agencies in the local area, including the National Park Service, in developing the management plan. In promulgating any management rules and regulations governing the NFS lands within the monument and developing the management plan, the Secretary of Agriculture, through the USFS, shall consult with the Secretary of the Interior through the BLM. The Secretaries shall provide for maximum public involvement in the development of that plan including, but not limited to, consultation with federally recognized tribes and State and local governments. In the development and implementation of the management plan, the Secretaries shall maximize opportunities, pursuant to applicable legal authorities, for shared resources, operational efficiency, and cooperation.

The Secretaries, through the BLM and USFS, shall establish an advisory committee under the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) to provide information and advice regarding the development of the management plan and, as appropriate, management of the monument. This advisory committee shall consist of a fair and balanced representation of interested stakeholders, including State and local governments, tribes, recreational users, local business owners, and private landowners.

In recognition of the importance of tribal participation to the care and management of the objects identified above, and to ensure that management decisions affecting the monument reflect tribal expertise and traditional and historical knowledge, a Bears Ears Commission (Commission) is hereby established to provide guidance and recommendations on the development and implementation of management plans and on management of the monument. The Commission shall consist of one elected officer each from the Hopi Nation, Navajo Nation, Ute Mountain Ute Tribe, Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah Ouray, and Zuni Tribe, designated by the officers' respective tribes. The Commission may adopt such procedures as it deems necessary to govern its activities, so that it may effectively partner with the Federal

agencies by making continuing contributions to inform decisions regarding the management of the monument.

The Secretaries shall meaningfully engage the Commission or, should the Commission no longer exist, the tribal governments through some other entity composed of elected tribal government officers (comparable entity), in the development of the management plan and to inform subsequent management of the monument. To that end, in developing or revising the management plan, the Secretaries shall carefully and fully consider integrating the traditional and historical knowledge and special expertise of the Commission or comparable entity. If the Secretaries decide not to incorporate specific recommendations submitted to them in writing by the Commission or comparable entity, they will provide the Commission or comparable entity with a written explanation of their reasoning. The management plan shall also set forth parameters for continued meaningful engagement with the Commission or comparable entity in implementation of the management plan.

To further the protective purposes of the monument, the Secretary of the Interior shall explore entering into a memorandum of understanding with the State that would set forth terms, pursuant to applicable laws and regulations, for an exchange of land currently owned by the State of Utah and administered by the Utah School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration within the boundary of the monument for land of approximately equal value managed by the BLM outside the boundary of the monument. The Secretary of the Interior shall report to the President by January 19, 2017, regarding the potential for such an exchange.

Nothing in this proclamation shall be construed to interfere with the operation or maintenance, or the replacement or modification within the current authorization boundary, of existing utility, pipeline, or telecommunications facilities located within the monument in a manner consistent with the care and management of the objects identified above.

Nothing in this proclamation shall be deemed to enlarge or diminish the rights or jurisdiction of any Indian tribe. The Secretaries shall, to the maximum extent permitted by law and in consultation with Indian tribes, ensure the protection of Indian sacred sites and traditional cultural properties in the monument and provide access by members of Indian tribes for traditional cultural and customary uses, consistent with the American Indian Religious Freedom Act (42 U.S.C. 1996) and Executive Order 13007 of May 24, 1996 (Indian Sacred Sites), including collection of medicines, berries and other vegetation, forest products, and firewood for personal noncommercial use in a manner consistent with the care and management of the objects identified above.

For purposes of protecting and restoring the objects identified above, the Secretaries shall prepare a transportation plan that designates the roads and trails where motorized and non-motorized mechanized vehicle use will be allowed. Except for emergency or authorized administrative purposes, motorized and non-motorized mechanized vehicle use shall be allowed only on roads and trails designated for such use, consistent with the care and management of such objects. Any additional roads or

trails designated for motorized vehicle use must be for the purposes of public safety or protection of such objects.

Laws, regulations, and policies followed by USFS or BLM in issuing and administering grazing permits or leases on lands under their jurisdiction shall continue to apply with regard to the lands in the monument to ensure the ongoing consistency with the care and management of the objects identified above.

Nothing in this proclamation shall be deemed to enlarge or diminish the jurisdiction of the State of Utah, including its jurisdiction and authority with respect to fish and wildlife management.

Nothing in this proclamation shall preclude low-level overflights of military aircraft, the designation of new units of special use airspace, or the use or establishment of military flight training routes over the lands reserved by this proclamation consistent with the care and management of the objects identified above.

Nothing in this proclamation shall be construed to alter the authority or responsibility of any party with respect to emergency response activities within the monument, including wildland fire response.

Nothing in this proclamation shall be deemed to revoke any existing withdrawal, reservation, or appropriation; however, the monument shall be the dominant reservation.

Warning is hereby given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, destroy, or remove any feature of the monument and not to locate or settle upon any of the lands thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-eighth day of December, in the year of our Lord two thousand sixteen, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and forty-first.

BARACK OBAMA

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**INFORMATION/BRIEFING MEMORANDUM
FOR THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY – LAND AND MINERALS MANAGEMENT**

DATE: February 14, 2017

FROM: Kristin Bail, Acting Director – Bureau of Land Management

SUBJECT: Key information on the Bears Ears National Monument, Utah

The purpose of this memo is to provide an overview of the Bears Ears National Monument.

KEY FACTS

- On December 28, 2016, the 1,351,849 acre Bears Ears National Monument in San Juan County, Utah, was designated by presidential proclamation and is jointly managed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and the U.S. Forest Service (USFS).
- The new monument includes 1.063 million acres managed by the BLM and 290,000 acres managed by the USFS within the boundaries of the Manti-La Sal National Forest.
- Over 380,000 acres of the federal lands within the boundaries are currently managed by the BLM as 11 Wilderness Study Areas. The BLM-managed part of the monument also contains nine Special Recreation Management Areas, which are managed for their recreation opportunities. The USFS administers the 46,000-acre Dark Canyon Wilderness just north of the Bears Ears formation, as well as the Cliff Dwellers Pasture Research Natural Area.
- These areas provide great economic benefits to their surrounding communities. For every \$1 the National Monuments and National Conservation Areas program receives in funding, it generates approximately \$17 for local economies.ⁱ
- Overall, BLM's National Conservation Lands contribute over \$600 million to regional economies each year.

BACKGROUND

The idea of a national monument in this area is not new: calls for protection of the Bears Ears began over 80 years ago. The land that is now the Bears Ears National Monument was part of a larger area proposed for designation as early as 1936 by then-Interior Secretary Harold L. Ickes. Other areas within the initial proposal were subsequently designated as Capitol Reef National Park and Canyonlands National Park, managed by the National Park Service.

The monument protects some of the most significant cultural, desert landscapes in the U.S., including abundant rock art, ancient cliff dwellings, ceremonial sites, and other places important to Native American tribes. Recognizing the importance of the area, tribes with ties to the region began working on a specific proposal six years ago to protect this area under the Antiquities Act. To reflect tribal expertise, the Bears Ears Commission has been created to enable tribes to share insight with federal land managers.

The proclamation for the Bears Ears National Monument also establishes a local advisory committee made up of interested stakeholders including state and local governments, tribes, recreational users, local business owners, and private landowners.

The monument preserves current uses of the land, including tribal access and traditional collection of plants and firewood, off-highway vehicle recreation, hunting and fishing, grazing, military training operations, utility corridors, and other valid and existing rights.

The BLM and the U.S. Forest Service will undertake a monument planning process for Bear Ears National Monument, including the opportunity for public input, according to the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and agency regulations and policy.

Bears Ears National Monument will add to the economic effects in Utah from the BLM's National Conservation Lands which contribute over \$105 million in economic output and support nearly 1,200 jobs in Utah as of 2016.¹

DISCUSSION

The BLM will manage the monument according to the Bureau's relevant manual (BLM Manual 6220—National Monuments, National Conservation Areas, and Similar Designations, 7/13/2012). More specifically, the BLM will follow a checklist (see attached) that sets out steps that monument staff should take immediately (e.g., “Identify an interim manager/point of contact for the new National Conservation Lands unit”) as well as longer-term actions (e.g., “Reach out to the cooperating agencies and entities identified in the designating language”).

As mentioned above, the BLM and Forest Service will undertake a monument planning process that allows for generous public input and complies with NEPA as well as agency regulations and policy.

¹ See “An Analysis of the Economic Effects of the National Conservation Lands,” Feb. 2017 (draft).

**INFORMATION/BRIEFING MEMORANDUM
FOR THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY – LAND AND MINERALS MANAGEMENT**

DATE: February 14, 2017

FROM: Kristin Bail, Acting Director – Bureau of Land Management

SUBJECT: Key information on the Gold Butte National Monument, Nevada

The purpose of this memo is to provide an overview of the Gold Butte National Monument.

KEY FACTS

- On December 28, 2016, the 300,000-acre Gold Butte National Monument in southern Nevada.
- The monument encompasses a remote and rugged desert landscape of red sandstone, twisting canyons, and tree-clad mountains with the Mojave Desert as the backdrop. The area is popular for outdoor recreation, and visitors to the monument can hike to rock art sites, drive the Gold Butte Backcountry Byway to the area's namesake mining ghost town, hunt desert bighorn sheep, and tour the area's peaks and canyons on horseback.
- National Conservation Lands provide great economic benefits to their surrounding communities. For every \$1 the National Monuments and National Conservation Areas program receives in funding, it generates approximately \$17 for local economies.ⁱ
- Overall, BLM's National Conservation Lands contribute over \$600 million to regional economies each year.

BACKGROUND

Gold Butte National Monument includes significant geological formations, rare fossils, cultural sites for Native Americans, and remnants of the historic western mining and ranching way of life. The Southern Paiute called Gold Butte home and still use the area for spiritual and traditional purposes. Mormon pioneers and western settlers also found Gold Butte and left behind historic sites and objects that symbolize the heritage of the American West.

The geology of Gold Butte showcases the snowcapped peaks of the Virgin Mountains in contrast with the desert landscapes of the Mojave Desert. Of note, Devil's Throat is a 1,200 square-meter sinkhole that is the site of multiple scientific studies to understand sinkhole formation. Gold Butte is an important corridor between Lake Mead to the south and east and the Virgin

Mountains to the north. This corridor provides essential habitat for wildlife including desert bighorn sheep, mountain lions, bald and golden eagles, the Mojave desert tortoise, and many other species of amphibians, reptiles, birds, and small mammals.

The proclamation for the Gold Butte National Monument calls for establishing a local advisory committee made up of interested stakeholders including state and local governments, tribes, recreational users, local business owners, and private landowners.

The monument preserves current uses of the land, including tribal access and traditional collection of plants and firewood, hunting and fishing, grazing, and other valid and existing rights.

Gold Butte National Monument will add to the economic effects in Nevada from the BLM's National Conservation Lands, which in 2016 contributed over \$123 million in economic output and supported nearly 1,300 jobs in Nevada.

DISCUSSION

The BLM will manage the monument according to the Bureau's relevant manual (BLM Manual 6220—National Monuments, National Conservation Areas, and Similar Designations, 7/13/2012). More specifically, the BLM will follow a checklist (see attached) that sets out steps that monument staff should take immediately (e.g., “Identify an interim manager/point of contact for the new National Conservation Lands unit”) as well as longer-term actions (e.g., “Reach out to the cooperating agencies and entities identified in the designating language”).

The BLM will undertake a monument planning process that allows for generous public input and complies with NEPA as well as agency regulations and policy.

ⁱ See “An Analysis of the Economic Effects of the National Conservation Lands,” Feb. 2017 (draft).

WELCOME TO THE BLM'S NATIONAL CONSERVATION LANDS!

www.blm.gov/programs/national-conservation-lands

NEW NATIONAL MONUMENTS & NCAs CHECKLIST – What to do right after designation

Primary Actions to be done immediately after designation (Work closely with the Washington Office to complete these tasks):

- Identify an interim manager/point of contact for the new National Conservation Lands unit (e.g. Asst. Field Manager, Outdoor Rec Planner, etc.).
- Acquire acreage data for the new unit (total acres, BLM managed acres, other federal and state managed acres, inholdings, private).
- Find and collect high-quality photos of the areas/landscapes within the new unit boundaries and make them available to the WO.
- Prepare an itemized list of funding needs for the new unit (include labor, operations, facilities, and other start-up costs) to be made available for Budget Office requests and other information sharing.
- Develop a new webpage for the new unit; use designating language for content and use photos.
- Start serialized case file for the new unit.

Next steps:

1. *Know your authorities*

- Get to know the proclamation that created the new unit.
- Identify and record the resources, objects, and values for which the unit was designated
- Identify management prescriptions and other relevant provisions in the designating language.
- Familiarize the team with Title II, Subtitle A: National Landscape Conservation System (Public Law 111-11 (Omnibus Public Land Management Act), FLPMA, and other relevant statutes.
- Read Secretarial Order 3308.

2. *Know your policies*

- Read relevant BLM Manuals and consider how they relate to the new unit designation:
 - Manual Section 6100 (2012) – NLCS
 - Manual Section 6220 (2012) – National Monuments, NCAs, and Similar Designations
 - Other
- Read other program Manual Sections that may apply to your unit, including Recreation, Visual Resource Management, Realty, Solid Minerals, Range, etc.
- Review potentially relevant Instruction Memoranda (Refer to attached list of related National Conservation Lands IMs and IBs).

- Review relevant Resource Management Plans, activity plans, and other land use plans that apply and review for consistency with the designating authority.

3. *Take actions to implement law and policy*

- Identify and pursue relevant and needed training for employees (new and existing) For example volunteer coordination, partnerships, lands and realty, budget, etc.).
- Consider potential changes in land use policy and discretionary decisions to accomplish the purposes described in the unit's designating language.
- Review existing permits and authorized uses for compatibility with the designating authority.
- Initiate projects to educate the public about the new National Conservation Lands unit.
- Request to have a new organizational code assigned in FBMS for the new unit.
- Identify historical funding for management of the public lands that are now the unit.
Include overhead costs (25-30%). Include FTEs, facilities, projects within the boundaries, etc.
- Initiate the process to re-program other subactivity funds into subactivity 1711, as applicable.
- Communicate the budget situation, including immediate needs, to your State and Washington Offices (via briefing paper).
- Read and get to know the 15-Year NLCS Strategy and the state's Step-down Strategy.
- Integrate the new unit into BLM's systems: RMIS, FBMS, FAMS, LR2000, MIS, PMDS, etc. RMIS should be a top priority so that visitation numbers can be tracked.
- Submit budget requests for resource management plan development or amendments.
- Gather and prepare the spatial data for your unit, including its boundary and recreation facility data, in order to submit it to the NOC's NM/NCA and recreation datasets. This ensures your unit will appear on BLM maps, be included in the recreation mapping project, etc.

4. *Know your players*

- Reach out to the cooperating agencies and entities identified in the designating language.
- Create a contact list of all relevant BLM, other federal, tribal, state, local, and interest group contacts.
- Participate in monthly National Monuments and NCAs Conference Calls on the third Thursday of each month.
- Engage partners – go to other organizations' meetings.
- Brief the State Office and Washington Office about the progress, events, related to the new unit.
- Develop an outreach strategy / communications plan in coordination with Public Affairs and National Conservation Lands Leads.

List of IMs and IBs for National Monuments and National Conservation Areas and Similar Designations (July 2015)

Type	Fiscal Year	Release Date	Number	Subject Code(s)	Title	Link
IM	2016	9/27/2016	2016 153	6100	Use of Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) Logo, BLM Visual Design Standards, and National Conservation Lands Wordmark by BLM Partner Organizations	2016 153
IM	2015	4/13/2015	2015 086	6100	Recreation Mapping Project; Due Date: 04/24/2015	2015 086
IM	2015	5/20/2015	2015 069	6100	Interim Recreation Sites Data Standard Schema; DD: 05/15/ 2015	2015 069
IM	2015	12/19/2014	2015 031	3100	Bureau of Land Management National Conservation Lands Visual System Guidelines	2015 031
IB	2015	2/6/2015	2015 027	6100	Nominations for the National Conservation Lands Management Advisory Team; DD: February 20, 2015	2015 027
IB	2015	12/12/2014	2015 026	1784	2015 Resource Advisory Council Call for Nominations	2015 026
IM	2015	12/2/2014	2015 024	6100	National Monument and National Conservation Area FY2014 Manager's Report; DD: 02/13/2015	2015 024
IM	2015	10/30/2014	2015 012	6100	National Landscape Conservation System Research Support Program; DDs: 02/02/2015; 03/02/2015; 03/30/2015	2015 012
IM	2014	6/4/2014	2014 098	6100	2014 Visitor Contact Area Questionnaire	2014 098
IM	2014	4/24/2014	2014 083	6100	National Monument and National Conservation Area FY 2013 Manager's Reports; DD: 90 days from release	2014 083
IM	2014	12/11/2013	2014 018	6100	National Landscape Conservation System Research Support Program; DD: 02/10/2014; 03/03/2014; 03/24/2014	2014 018
IM	2013	6/14/2013	2013 143	6100	National Monument and National Conservation Area FY 2012 Reports; DD: 08/23/2013	2013 143
IM	2013	2/19/2013	2013 076	6100	National Landscape Conservation System Short Name and Wordmark	2013 076
IM	2013	1/23/2013	2013 053	1784	Processing Charter and Nomination Packages pursuant to the Federal Advisory Committee Act	2013 053
IB	2013	1/23/2013	2013 036	1784	2013 Resource Advisory Council Call for Nominations	2013 036
IM	2013	11/1/2012	2013	6100	NLCS Research Support Program; DD: 02/01/2013	2013 012

Type	Fiscal Year	Release Date	Number	Subject Code(s)	Title	Link
			012			
IB	2013	9/3/2013	2013 012	1786, 6300	The National Conservation Lands "Look and Feel" Project	2013 012
IM	2012	5/6/2012	2012 119	6100	3 Year State National Landscape Conservation System Strategy Template (FY13-15)	2012 119
IM	2012	4/24/2012	2012 111	6100	National Monument and National Conservation Area FY 2011 Reports	2012 111
IB	2012	7/16/2012	2012 093	6100	National Landscape Conservation System Policy Development	2012 093
IM	2012	3/5/2012	2012 077	6230, 6240	Request Field Review of Draft National Monuments and National Conservation Areas Manual	2012 077
IB	2012	5/4/2012	2012 071	6100	National Landscape Conservation System Workshop	2012 071
IB	2012	1/24/2012	2012 032	6100	National Landscape Conservation System Policy Development	2012 032
IB	2012	1/23/2012	2012 030	1784	2012 Resource Advisory Council Call for Nominations	2012 030
IM	2013	11/1/2012	2012 012	6100	NLCS Research Support Program; DD: 02/01/2013	2012 012
IM	2011	9/21/2011	2011 191	6100	Adoption of the Most Recent Edition of the International Building Code (IBC) as the Minimum Bureau Building Code Standard and Adoption of the 2004 CSI MasterFormat Edition of MASTERSPEC® as the BLM Building and Construction Master Guide Specifications	2011 191
IM	2011	8/10/2011	2011 163	6100	National Landscape Conservation System Request for Research Proposals; DD: 11/10/2011	2011 163
IM	2011	4/25/2011	2011 103	6100	National Monument and National Conservation Area FY 2010 Reports	2011 103
IM	2011	4/25/2011	2011 103	6100	National Monument and National Conservation Area FY 2010 Reports	2011 103
IB	2011	8/2/2011	2011 082	6100	Government Land Office 200th Anniversary and Homestead Act 150th Anniversary 2012 Commemoration; DD: August 15, 2011	2011 082
IB	2011	6/27/2011	2011 071	6100	A new DVD Hope on the Range A Frontier Legacy Finds its place in the New West	2011 071
IM	2011	1/31/2011	2011	6100	National Landscape Conservation System Data Standard; DD: 2/28/2011	2011 057

Type	Fiscal Year	Release Date	Number	Subject Code(s)	Title	Link
			057			
IB	2011	5/23/2011	2011 036	1784	2011 Resource Advisory Council Call for Nominations	2011 036
IM	2010	9/17/2010	2010 201	6230, 6240	National Monument and National Conservation Area Evaluation; DD: 10/15/2010	2010 201
IM	2010	8/20/2010	2010 186	6100	Inventory of NLCS Congressionally Required Maps and Legal Boundary Descriptions; DD: 10/29/2010	2010 186
IB	2010	9/9/2010	2010 112	6100	Bureau of Land Management NLCS Summit, November 15 18, 2010 and Request for Names of BLM Attendees; DD: 9/17/2010	2010 112
IB	2010	9/1/2010	2010 109	6100	National Landscape Conservation System Fourth Quarter Performance and Accountability Report and Public Lands Statistics Data; DD: 9/24/2010	2010 109
IB	2010	7/29/2010	2010 093	6100	Request for a list of Stakeholders for Invitation to the National Landscape Conservation System Summit, November 15 18, 2010; DD: 8/20/2010	2010 093
IB	2010	7/7/2010	2010 090	6100	National Landscape Conservation System	2010 090
IB	2010	5/30/2010	2010 057	1784	2010 Resource Advisory Council Call for Nominations; DD: 06/18/2010	2010 057
IB	2010	5/4/2010	2010 043	6100	Tenth Anniversary Celebration of the National Landscape Conservation System	2010 043
IM	2010	12/17/2009	2010 036	1680	Data Call for National Monuments and National Conservation Areas Funding; DD: 1/5/2010	2010 036
IM	2010	11/23/2009	2010 020	6100	National Monument and National Conservation Area FY 2009 Reports; DD: 01/29/2010	2010 020
IB	2009	8/12/2009	2009 102	1115	Request for Designation of Staff to Collaborate on Web Features: BLM Tourist Destinations for Youth and Families within the National Landscape Conservation System; DD: 09/09/2009	2009 102
IB	2009	5/15/2009	2009 075	6300	Review of Draft Manual for Congressionally Required Maps and Legal Boundary Descriptions for National Landscape Conservation System Designations; DD: 6/12/2009	2009 075
IB	2009	4/15/2009	2009 068	6100	National Landscape Conservation System 10th Anniversary Celebration	2009 068
IM	2009	10/15/2008	2009 006	6100	National Monument and National Conservation Area Annual Reports; DD: 11/25/2008	2009 006
IM	2008	8/20/2008	2008	6100	End of year Budget Reports	2008 181

Type	Fiscal Year	Release Date	Number	Subject Code(s)	Title	Link
			181			
IM	2008	4/11/2008	2008 109	1784	Process for Compiling Charter and Nomination Packages for NLCS Advisory Committees	2008 109
IM	2008	2/27/2008	2008 084	6100	Transition Memorandum	2008 084
IB	2008	5/1/2008	2008 074	6100	Social Network Analysis Survey; DD: 5/16/08	2008 074
IB	2008	2/19/2008	2008 048	6100	Memorandum Of Understanding (MOU) with The Corps Network	2008 048
IB	2008	2/15/2008	2008 046	1784	Resource Advisory Council 2008 Call for Nominations; DD: 06/06/2008	2008 046
IM	2007	9/21/2007	2007 195	6100	Preparation and Submission of FY 2007 Annual Manager's Report DD: 11/09/2007	2007 195
IM	2007	5/1/2007	2007 116	6100	Implementation of the National Landscape Conservation System Science Strategy	2007 116
IM	2007	5/29/2007	2007 091	6100	Policy Change Concerning the Removal of Assets from the Facility Asset Maintenance System (FAMS)	2007 091
IB	2007	3/9/2007	2007 053	6100	NLCS Managers' Meeting DD: 03/23/2007	2007 053
IB	2007	2/21/2007	2007 052	1784	Resource Advisory Council 2007 Call for Nominations DD: 05/30/2007	2007 052
IM	2007	1/22/2007	2007 047	6100	Fiscal Year (FY) 2009 – 2013 Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvement Plan DD: 05/18/2007; 06/01/2007	2007 047
IB	2007	12/11/2006	2007 017	6100	Bureau of Land Management 2007 Collaboration Desk Guide	2007 017
IM	2006	7/29/2006	2006 220	6100	Status of NLCS Congressionally Required Maps and Legal Descriptions Data Call; DD: 10/31/2006	2006 220
IM	2006	8/9/2006	2006 210	6100	Best Management Practices to be Implemented in FY 2006	2006 210
IM	2006	5/13/2006	2006 123	6100	FY 2008 – 2012 Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvement Plan; DD: 04/03/2006; 05/05/06; 06/01/2006	2006 123
IM	2006	11/17/2005	2006 040	6100	Adoption of the International Building Code (IBC) as the Minimum Bureau Building Code Standard	2006 040

Type	Fiscal Year	Release Date	Number	Subject Code(s)	Title	Link
IB	2006	10/20/2005	2006 021	6100	Two New BLM Partnership Capacity Building Tools: BLM Partnership Website and Upcoming Technical Assistance/Coaching Program	2006 021
IM	2005	8/17/2005	2005 225	6100	Annual Report of Operations and Aid to Federal Land Management Agency(ies), A Unified Reporting Form for Interpretive (Cooperating) Associations DD: 09/30/2005	2005 225
IB	2005	8/3/2005	2005 152	6100	National Landscape Conservation System Science Strategy DD: 09/02/2005	2005 152
IM	2005	3/11/2005	2005 102	6100	Five Year Schedule for Comprehensive Condition Assessments of Recreation and Administrative Sites; DD: 04/1/05	2005 102
IM	2005	12/24/2004	2005 051	6100	FY 2007 - 2011 Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvement Plan; DD: 04/01/2005; 05/02/05; 06/03/2005	2005 051
IB	2005	1/7/2005	2005 042	6100	Association of Partners for Public Lands (APPL) Convention	2005 042
IM	2004	7/16/2004	2004 214	6230	Working with Conservation Districts; DD: 07/30/2004	2004 214
IB	2004	5/11/2004	2004 102	6100	National Landscape Conservation System Units and Fire Management Planning	2004 102
IB	2004	5/6/2004	2004 096	6100	Bureau of Land Management Legends Honoree for Great Outdoors Week, June 7-11, 2004	2004 096
IB	2003	7/31/2003	2003 122	6100	Point of Contact for Recreation.Gov and Washington Office NLCS Web	2003 122
IB	2003	12/17/2002	2003 039	6100	Bureau of Land Management Support for the National Park Service's "Corps of Discovery II: 200 Years to the Future" Traveling Museum During the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial Commemoration, 2003-2006; DD: 01/10/2003	2003 039
IM	2003	9/27/2002	2003 003	2071	Policy for Bureau of Land Management Visitor Center and Administrative Office Locations Related to National Monuments	2003 003
IM	2002	4/9/2002	2002 140	6230, 6240	Conducting a Self Assessment for National Conservation Areas (NCAs) and National Monuments (NMs); DD: 05/03/2002	2002 140
IB	2002	5/16/2002	2002 099	6240	Follow Through on Efforts Regarding the National Monuments; DD: 06/14/2002	2002 099
IB	2002	3/19/2002	2002 066	6100	An Invitation to Participate in a Workshop on Non Profit Partnerships, Friends Groups, Associations, and Foundations in Las Vegas, Nevada, May 21-23, 2002; DD: 04/03/2002	2002 066

Type	Fiscal Year	Release Date	Number	Subject Code(s)	Title	Link
IM	2002	10/4/2001	2002 008	2071	Interim Management Policy for Bureau of Land Management National Monuments and National Conservation Areas	2002 008
IM	2001	5/2/2001	2001 134	6240	Procedures for Acknowledging Responses to Secretary Norton's March 28, 2001, Letter Regarding Newly Designated National Monuments	2001 134
IM	2001	3/2/2011	2001 107	6230, 6240	Establishing Advisory Councils/Committees for National Conservation Areas (NCAs) and National Monuments	2001 107
IB	2001	5/8/2001	2001 103	6100	Bureau of Land Management National Landscape Conservation System: Draft Agenda and List of Conference Nominees	2001 103
IB	2001	3/2/2001	2001 076	6100	Bureau of Land Management National Landscape Conservation System Conference, Request for Nominees and Agenda Topics, DD: Agenda Topics: 03/14/2001, DD: Nominations: 03/23/2001	2001 076
IB	2001	1/30/2001	2001 067	6100	Information on the National Landscape Conservation System	2001 067
IB	2001	11/24/2000	2001 027	8500	Request for Review of Draft National Landscape Conservation System Manual DD: 12/08/2000	2001 027
IM	2001	10/31/2000	2001 022	6240	Planning Guidance for National Monuments and National Conservation Areas	2001 022
IB	2001	11/21/2000	2001 022	8500	Model Position Descriptions for National Monument and National Conservation Area Managers	2001 022
IB	2001	10/31/2000	2001 011	8500	National Landscape Conservation System Final Workshop Report and Action Items Matrix	2001 011
IB	2001	10/11/2000	2001 005	8500	National Landscape Conservation System Digest and Fact Sheets	2001 005
IB	2000	3/23/2000	2000 091	8010	National Landscape Conservation System Workshop DD: 04/14/2000	2000 091
IM	2000	1/11/2000	2000 062	2071	Interim Management Policy for Newly Created National Monuments	2000 062